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201. The total amont of fine levied during the year including the intergrated areas was Rs. 7,29,506-75 (Rs. 5,35,334-50), of which Rs, 5,40,296-75 (Rs. 4,67,712) was realised.

Cinematograph Act

202. The Mysore Cinemas (Regulations) Act, 1952 and the Rules thereunder were enforced properly in the State during the year.

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act

203. The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which is a Central Act, has been extended to the State only from 1st May 1958. The Mysore Suppression of Brothel and Immoral Traffic Rules, 1940 were in force in the districts of erstwhile Mysore State during 1957. Similarly, the different local enactments *viz.*, the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, the Bombay Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, 1952 and the Hyderabad Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1952 were in force in the respective intergrated areas.

Inspection of Shops under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act

204. All the shops in the State licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Employees Act were inspected during the year by the Inspectors and Gazetted Police Officers.

Cost of the Department

205. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1957-58 was Rs. 2,95,13,529 (Rs. 1,78,95,042) for the new Mysore State.

206. Law and Order situation was very well maintained despite several labour agitations and anti-social activities.

(iii) Prisons

(*Calendar Year* 1957)

Policy.

207. The policy of Prison Administration in the new Mysore State, as elsewhere, had been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution.

Prison Institutions.

208. During the year, there were six central jails at the headquarter towns of Bangalore, Bellary, Alipuram, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mercara and four district jails at Mysore, Bijapur, Raichur, Bidar. Apart form these, there were two special sub-jails at Bangalore and Karwar in addition to the seven district lock-ups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Chitradurga Districts. The total number of sub-jails and taluk lock-

ups in the State aggregated to 86. There were two borstal schools at Dharwar and Alipuram, Bellary. Besides these institutions, there were agricultural and industrial settlements at Bijapur and Khanapur for habitual offenders discharged from prison institutions for reclamation under the Bombay Act, and one junior certified school at Alipuram, Bellary and a certified school at Hubli which have been transferred to the Social Welfare Board during May 1957.

Prison Population.

209. The prison population in the jails, sub-jails and reformatory schools for the calendar year 1957 was 6,933. Fresh admissions were 54,451, the number discharged were 54,689 and the balance at the close of the year were 6,695, the daily average number being 5,157·39.

210. *Age* :—The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 505, between 16 and 40 was 19,266, between 40 and 60 was 4,808 and above 60 was 525.

211. *Literacy* :—The number of convicts who were able to read and write was 5,094 and the number of illiterates was 18,742.

212. *Occupation* :—Of the convicts, 340 were Government or Municipal servants, 830 were professional persons, 712 were in personal service, 7,993 were agriculturists, 925 were engaged in commerce and trade, 1,441 were employed in arts and crafts, and 11,753 were employed in other miscellaneous occupations.

213. *Civil Condition of Women Prisoners*:—Of the women convicts, 791 were married, 65 unmarried, 221 were widows and 33 were prostitutes.

214. *Previously Convicted Prisoners*:—The number of prisoners convicted only once was 4,569, convicted twice was 1,980, convicted more than twice was 1,177, and the number of youthful offenders admitted was 122.

Undertrial Prisoners.

215. Out of 29,229 undertrial prisoners during the year in jails, sub-jails and lock-ups, 7,503 were released on bail, 4,066 were acquitted and discharged by Magistrate and 7,253 were convicted and sentenced and 8,483 were transferred leaving a balance of 1,916 at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

216. The expenditure incurred on account of maintenance of prisoners during 1957 was Rs. 26,61,891·96. The

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average cost of maintenance per prisoner in jails was Rs. 392-02 and in sub-jails Rs. 474-48 and in schools Rs. 521-86.

Manufactured articles in Jail Industries

217. The total value of the articles manufactured in jails was Rs. 3,78,554-17 (Rs. 4,27,240-24). The profit from the sale of jail made articles was Rs. 1,51,979 (Rs. 71,317). The main industries carried on during the year were carpet manufacture (both cotton and pile) cumbly manufacture, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, rattan and coir industry, printing press, tent manufacture and agricultural farming.

Education

218. The schools in jails continued to function during the year in addition to the two borstal schools. As usual books were borrowed by the literate prisoners for reading in their leisure hours from the libraries attached to the jails and schools. The religious and moral lecturers continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instructions to the prisoners confined.

219. Consequent on the general amnesty granted by Government in commemoration of the Centenary Celebration of 1857 Freedom Struggle, 1,218 prisoners of different categories were released from prison inistitutions on 14th August 1957 and 2,848 prisoners were granted special remission.

220. A discharged prisoners aid society was established at Bangalore with branches at important districts and required assistance was rendered to such prisoners discharged from jails to rehabilitate themselves in society.

221. A scheme for settling of well-behaved convicts in an Agricultural Farm near Gangavathi in Raichur District was sanctioned during the year and steps were taken to implement the scheme.

222. The Department was taking all possible steps to provide to all prisoners some useful avocation while in jail, so that they may earn their livelihood after release and thus become useful citizens leading normal life in their respective communities.

223. Special care was also taken to segregate habitual prisoners from casuals and children and adolescents from adults to check contamination.